undeserving of credit, are in these instances allowed to swear, and, because this suits the tyrannical and arbitrary policy of the Pope, are believed. The father is often called to give evidence against his son, the sister against her brother, the uncle against his nephew, and, worse than all, the kind-hearted mother against her children. This is the tribunal of the Inquisition—to compel the mother to give evidence against her child, whom she fondly loves with all the devotion of a female breast, when she knows that on her testimony he will be condemned and convicted, and be burned alive. Such is the tribunal of the inquisition (loud applause). In

and the execution is often secret; but, in some few cases where the accused had the happiness to be released after a short imprisonment, he was compelled before his release to solemnly swear that he would never reveal one word of what passed in that holy tribunal. All was secrecy, all was secrecy (applause). This is what is called the holy tribunal. It was a tribunal of hell, presided over by Satan. I will now let you judge of the iniquity of their proceedings. All men of my profession in Italy have to read two books called "Instructions for Inquisitors," and I will now speak of some of those instructions. Well, every priest or monk, when he is going to examine an accused person in the Inquisition, he must have in his hand a small piece of paper, and when the victim is presented to him, he must say, "I know your crime," and at the same time look at the paper as if he was reading. "Come, I know your crime; I know it; I know by what means you are guilty." In the instructions it is also stated that the paper must be white, and have no writing of any kind on it. Well, the poor victim imagines that in the hand of the priest is a clear accusation against him, and without any knowledge of the cunning, scheming heart of the Romish priest, confesses perhaps a crime that he never committed. Another of their tricks was to place in the cell with the supposed criminal one of his friends, and his friend tells him that he was likewise accused by the tribunal, but that he had confessed, and that a slight penance only was imposed upon him, and that he would be free in a few days. This man remains in the cell day and night, well treated by the servants of the Holy Office, until the victim, deceived by his false friend, inadvertantly, perhaps, says, "I have dispraised the Virgin Mary, I have spoken against the wafer," or something of this kind. He has no sooner given utterance to the words than the door of the cell is opened, and an inquisitor, who has been on the watch outside, enters, and says, "You have just now confessed, come to the chamber of torture, and confess again." If he refuses to do so, this private conversation with his supposed friend is considered quite sufficient for his trial and his sentence. I will now give you a description of another plan, which must be the last. The victim is presented with a great large deed of accusation, in which it is set forth, perhaps, that he has murdered six or seven priests, and two or three nuns, or some other hideous crime. Well, the poor man, who is in a weak state from long fasting and protracted imprisonment—which has lasted month upon month, may be year after year, before he has been brought forward for trial—hears the great crimes that have been imputed to him, and says in his terror,—"I never committed murder; I only once blasphemed against St. Peter. I was rather distracted when the body of Christ was carried by, and I did not make the proper signs of respect." These, or some other trifling faults, the poor man in his agony confesses, and on this extorted confession he is tried and found guilty. This is the tribunal of Holy Inquisition. It was always the same—secret torture, unjust cruelty, and unholy revenge; and when the Inquisitors have perpetrated such enormities, are they not justified in calling this tribunal the Holy Inquisition, the Tribunal of the Holy Office?—holy priests!—so is Satan and his kingdom holy (applause). Well, if this tribunal of the Inquisition is repulsive to contemplate, the cruelty of it is beyond all human conception. Cruelty is natural to the Romish clergy; they cannot be kind, meek, benevolent, or just. I know some individuals who are priests in the Church of Rome, charitable and benevolent by nature, and yet they all approve of the sentences of the Inquisition.—They approve of all its cruelty, and think it justified in order to maintain among Catholics the purity of the Christian faith. These are the good natured men, but the devils among the Catholic clergy are really devils, and the generality of them belong to the latter class. It is impossible for a bachelor clergy by system to be good-natured or charitable. The vow of celibacy, inflicted by Gregory VII., stamped cruelty upon the priesthood; and I maintain, and I have good reason to know it, that you will never have good, pious, meek, men so long as celibacy as a system is practised in the Romish Church. This vow makes them churlish, and they envy the domestic happiness of others (applause). Let them not, however, say that Father Gavazzi advocates marriage for the clergy because he wants to take unto himself a wife. I do not speak against the celibacy of the clergy now in order to defend my future marriage. No, I have no such desire. I have already a good, proper, amiable little wife (applause and laughter). Now you will be disappointed when you hear the end of the sentence. I have really a wife, to whom I have consecrated my entire life, my entire strength, and my entire devotion; but do not mistake me. My wife is my country, my poor Italy (applause); and I will devote to it my breath and my strength—and I will raise my voice until Italy is again placed among the nations of the world. I am not speaking for myself, and I may speak the truth. I can maintain the truth by facts, and these facts are to be found in the tortures of the Inquisition (applause). It has been said that the Church of Rome never shed blood. This answer is true and jesuitical in its meaning. They do not shed blood, they strangle and burn their victims. This is irony joined to cruelty. Remember that in my last lecture on this subject I stated that there were fourteen separate species of torture invented by the barbarians of the Church of Rome. I will now give you a description of one of their infernal modes of torture. A large brazier, filled with red coals, is brought into the chamber of torture, and the prisoner is placed with the soles of his feet to this large fire. In a few minutes the intense heat inflames the tender flesh, and in a short time more the pain becomes so intense that the victim falls into a swoon, and is either burned in the brazier or carried off to die in frightful torture. Meek kind priests of the Church of Rome, who invented this hellish device. The next was the torture of water, which, if possible, was more fiendish than that of fire. The victim is placed in the middle of the prison, bound hand and foot, and a large funnel filled with water is suspended from the ceiling.—His face is covered with a large linen cloth, and he is carried over to the fort ire by the executioners, who are always Dominicans. The valve is opened, and the water commences to descend, drop by drop, on top of the linen. The cloth soon becomes very wet, and respiration is extremely difficult. This torture, in its first stage, is continued for twenty, sometimes thirty minutes. At the termination of this period, the inquisitor inquires if the prisoner is guilty or hot. The poor man, almost suffocated with the water, says he is not guilty. The cloth is replaced, and again the torture commences for thirty minutes more, at the end of which time the same question is again asked, and the victim, who by this time is on the verge of eternity, gasps out—Not Guilty. The infernal process is again renewed, and at the termination of ten minutes the inquisitor again inquires if he will confess. In many instances he is not answered, the poor victim has ceased to live. Such is the mercy, the meekness, the devotion, the charity of the Church of Rome (applause). And whenever the poor creature, in order to avoid this torture, confesses his guilt, they answer, "The confession has come too late and you must die."

(*To be Concluded next week.*)

Notice to Persons Requiring Domestic Servants.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
St. John, N. B., 19th Nov., 1852.

A COMMUNICATION having been received from Lord Courtenay, stating that there are in the Central London and North Surrey District Schools, a number of Children of both sexes, qualified, and many of them candidates, for emigration—he is anxious to learn, that persons in all parts of this Province, who may desire to receive Children from 12 to 18 years of age, about May next, will give notice to the undersigned before the 20th December, by letter prepaid, stating the numbers, age, and sex of such children as they may desire, and the nature of the employment for which they are required, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for the emigration to this Province of a sufficient number of these Children next season.

M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, January 7, 1853.

OUR FISHERIES.

We sincerely hope that under no consideration or pretence whatsoever will our fisheries be given up, or other than British subjects be allowed to enjoy any privilege connected with them. Even at the present time, when the Province is thinly populated, the value of the fisheries is beginning

habitants is materially augmented, as is likely to be the case, and within a short period, the great source of wealth which the fisheries will then afford, will enhance their value beyond all price.

If any reciprocal arrangement is to be made with Jonathan, let it be reciprocal in the strictest sense of the term; but we are not aware of any privilege which he has in his power to concede, that should be considered for one moment as an equivalent for our fisheries. Some free-traders, for the sake of realizing their vagaries, would sacrifice every thing which their fellow subjects hold dear; but these are not the men whose caprices are to be gratified at the expense of the public interest.

The recent intelligence from the United States in reference to this matter, to the effect that the British and American Ministers had concluded a treaty for a final settlement, is not of a very definite character, and by no means induces the conviction on our part, that any portion of colonial interest, so important as that of our Fishery, will be conceded to a foreign power, until the Colonists are first consulted, and have an opportunity of plainly expressing their views of the subject in their respective legislative assemblies.

THE LATE MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.—Our conservative cotemporary the *Liverpool Mail*, in referring to this subject, publishes the following manly and appropriate remarks which are alike creditable to the head and the heart of the respected editor of that valuable journal:

"Yesterday morning the House of Commons rejected the financial scheme of Her Majesty's ministers, by a majority of nineteen in a House of nearly 600 members. A more factious vote was never recorded. The Whigs, the Peelites, the ultra radicals, with the Irish papists, united in the grand exploit of embarrassing the Government.

We call it factious, because almost every member constituting the majority had expressed an opinion favourable to some point or other in the Budget. It was universally characterized as a bold, honest, fair and comprehensive movement in the right direction. Why, then, was it not entertained, and an opportunity afforded to consider modifications in committee? Simply because it was resolved to gain by all or any means, a temporary and vexatious triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

What ministers mean to do, we have of course no ground even for a conjecture. If the representatives of the people deem it their duty to throw obstacles in the progress of the national prosperity—beat down the funds—check the value of railway shares—and disturb trade and commerce, then their conduct is not obnoxious to censure. But we may have a very different opinion of their duty, and the great mass of the people will be found to cherish sentiments widely different from their representatives.

But what is to be done? Will ministers tender their resignation? *We hope they will.* They ought not to be dragged into disgrace by any combination. The House of Commons ought to be called upon to reverse their vote, as they have often done before, or ministers should retire. The Income Tax expires in April next. The fund-holder must therefore look to himself."

THE "DUBLIN ADVOCATE."

This journal, which is one of the most popular and widely circulated of any published in Ireland, by reason of its cheapness (only 3d. per number), and the vast amount of useful matter which it disseminates, devotes some three columns of its issue of the 1st ult., in remarking upon the resources and future prospects of New Brunswick.

It does not frequently occur that any of the trans-Atlantic newspapers advert to this colony, and when they do so, the notice is so merely incidental, or so meagre in extent, as to elicit little or no benefit to us, in consequence of its publication. We are glad to find, however, that the *Dublin Advocate* has broken the ice, and we feel assured that the lead thus set by a paper of such established worth will soon be followed by other journals.—We can assure the publisher of the *Advocate* that such devotion to our interests is justly appreciated. On reference to his columns we find a handsome acknowledgment to the Hon. Mr. Gray, for the means thus afforded to him of communicating a large amount of information in reference to our country, the publication of which will make it better known abroad, and, consequently, greatly advance it in the estimation of all who are thus informed of its vast capabilities.

The people of New Brunswick are deeply indebted to Mr. Gray for the pains he has taken in thus enlisting the advocacy of a widely extended British journal in the cause of his country. The exercise of the patriotism of most public men is confined to the land in which they reside; the instance before us is an honorable and useful exception. We shall again recur to the subject; in the mean time we present the following extracts from the *Advocate*:—

"Most people have a general idea that New Brunswick is a British province of large extent, and small population, connecting Nova Scotia and Canada, near Newfoundland, and adjoining the United States; that it has a cold, severe climate; and its chief wealth consists in its fisheries and forests. Beyond this vague impression little more is known of it generally. The stream of emigration runs by it, not through it. But of late years its importance as a possession has been forced on attention, mainly by the energy of its Local Legislature. Its statistics as to physical resources obtain, therefore, increased interest, and the Legislature of the State have acted with wisdom and discernment in obtaining the most practical knowledge of the natural resources of the province, by the appointment of a provincial geologist, and by the extensive diffusion of able reports on its agricultural capabilities, and its fisheries. Regarding good roads as the first facility for development, very early attention was paid to their construction. More recently, as railroads became of general use, seeing that New Brunswick was the highway from Nova Scotia to Canada, the Local Goverment sought to obtain for it the obvious advantages of its geographical position, by running a line of railway through the whole extent of the province, connecting, in fact, Halifax by rail with Quebec. That the result of this would have been to encourage immensely emigration to the British provinces, by carrying the whole passenger traffic, or the greater bulk of it through British territories, can be little doubted. The Local Government of New Brunswick pressed the matter strongly on the Home Government, offering the most liberal terms—the land to a broad belt free, and a mortgage on the entire revenues of the province, as guarantee for interest, if the Government would construct the line. However, the project was but coldly received at home; and the province, thrown upon its own resources, was unable to attempt so vast an enterprise. More recently, the project of the European and North American Railway, connecting New York with the furthest available port on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, was originated. This

line was, of course, to pass from the eastern boundary of the State of Maine through New Brunswick to Nova Scotia; and, though not the line so exclusively available for British purpose, is one of far more world wide interest. Whenever constructed, the intercontinental traffic of three-fourths of the globe will pass over, and the transatlantic voyage will lose half its terrors and inconveniences by being reduced to four or five days' passage at a very moderate expense.

The Provincial Legislature saw the full importance of this line, and at once took active measures of co-operation. Surveys were made, and Bills passed. At that time we laid the whole matter fully

ects, not of the British provinces, or the United Kingdom, merely involved, but interests as universal as the globe—the elements of internationhood and commercial intercourse. When, however, the final sanction of her Majesty was sought for the measures passed by the Local Legislature, the Minister of the day hesitated. The old project of the Canada railway was revived, though it had failed of execution by the coldness or indifference of the Government of the day when it was proposed.—Now, cold water was thrown on the European and American line, and the Local Governments were offered terms if they would move in the original project. It was too late—more extensive interests were involved; one opportunity had been lost, and the provinces determined they would not lose a second.

By the letter which we received, and published last week, from the Hon. John Hamilton GRAY, Representative for St. John N. B., and a member of the Executive Council of the province we learn that the railway connecting Nova Scotia with the State of Maine, from which branches will diverge through the province, is to go on, and an expenditure of not less than two millions and a-half sterling is contemplated in its construction. Agreements have been entered into for the construction of the line. As Mr. *Gray* justly observes—"The expenditure of two and a-half millions of money within a few years in so thinly peopled a country as this will necessarily create a great demand for labor. I hold, therefor, that for many reasons this province will, for some years to come, offer greater inducements to healthy and industrious emigrants than the United States." The prospect of immediate and continuous employment for years, with the facility of settling in a fine country, is a strong inducement, indeed, to the "healthy and industrious emigrant;" and when emigration is still going on to a somewhat fearful extent, we think it well to investigate the social facts and physical condition of this land of promise.

After freely quoting a variety of statistics furnished by Mr. Gray, and some of the most interesting and favourable remarks which are to be found in Professor Johnston's Report on the Agricultural capabilities of New Brunswick, the *Advocate* arrives at the following deductions:

According to the isothermal (equal mean summer heat) lines laid down by Humboldt, New Brunswick ranges between 66° and 70°. The former is the line which intersects the islands of Great Britain and Ireland. From tables given by Professor Johnston, the highest range of the thermometer was 98° in the month of July, 1817. The lowest temperature, as observed in the winter at Woodstock, in the interior, towards the adjacent State of Maine, in the winter of 1848-9, was 2° below Zero, the observations having been kept from 21st of December to the 15th of March following. It lies between the isothermal (equal mean temperature) lines of 40° and 50°, which belt traverses the north of Europe, Scotland, north of Ireland, the Canadas, and the Northern United States of America."

PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The following article originating with the New York *Courier and Inquirer*, we find copied in several of our United States and Canadian exchanges, which leads to the conviction that the discovery is by no means destitute of merit. Indeed, to our judgment the adaptation of the explosive chamber is important in several particulars. In the first place it is not expensive, and can be arranged by any ordinary mechanic; and again, the work of the engine will not be stopped after the rupture of the brass plate has taken place, besides the great amount of security afforded, and which cannot be tampered with by either a reckless or careless engineer. The weight and size of the 'explosive chamber,' we apprehend, would preclude the adoption of it, in most cases to vessels, owing to the room it must occupy, but in respect to land engines this objection could rarely if ever prevail. In this Province, where steam engines for manufacturing purposes, and nearly all of them on the high pressure principle, are becoming so common, any mode by which their safety can be secured, is well worthy of a serious consideration:

"We examined, yesterday, the practical operation of an invention for which entire success is claimed, and so far as we are capable of forming an opinion justly claimed. The writer stood yesterday within four feet of a steam-boiler, which exploded under a pressure of fifty-three pounds to the inch, and he was not aware of the precise moment when the explosion took place. The boiler experimented on is 30 inches in diameter, and 16 feet long, and has been tested with a pressure of 95 pounds of steam to the inch. Upon the ordinary drum, which is attached to the boiler is secured a chamber, which may be called the "explosion chamber," 2 feet in diameter and eight feet high, of the same strength as the boiler, with a joint 18 inches from the boiler where the explosive plate is secured. This explosive plate is of brass, about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and is placed over a hole one inch in diameter over the steam drum, and is screwed down with bolts within one eight of a inch of the drum on a flat surface of 20 inches diameter, giving if pressure of steam on the plate equal to that on the boiler. The top of this explosion chamber is closed, with the exception of an aperture for a steam whistle, designed to announce that the explosion has taken place. When the explosion plate is ruptured a stop-cock is started in a pipe connecting the top surface of the boiler with the upper part of the explosion chamber, which gives the same pressure in the chamber as in the boiler, thereby sending back the water from the rapid condensation of steam which occurs immediately after the explosion. The explosion is attended with no concussion, the steam coming in contact with confined atmospheric air, the comprehension of which prevents all recoil or jar of the boiler.

The experiment yesterday was the fourth of a series which had been made with the following results:—

1st. An explosive plate of brass was secured in the joint mentioned above. The plate was of 22 wire guage, and exploded at a pressure of 73 pounds to the inch.

2d. The explosive plate was of brass of 26 wire guage, which exploded at a presure of 57 pounds.

3d. The plate was of the same guage, and exploded under 53 pounds pressure.

4th. The plate was of the same calibre, and exploded at the same pressure as on the preceding experiment.—We noted carefully the effect of the explosion on the steam guage, and found that immediately—says in two minutes—the pressure left from 53 to 25 pounds.

It would seem that the adoption of this invention would render the faithful inspection of boilers by competent men, a perfect safeguard against "accidental" explosions. For instance; the Inspector finds that a boiler is fit for a presure of 40 pounds; let him insert a stamped plate which will be ruptured by a pressure of 30 pounds, and the end is gained. The engineer may be careless, sleepy, or drunken; neither life nor property can suffer. The guilty party—the engineer—alone can suffer, and he only in reputation, for the proof would be conclusive that there was neglect of duty on his part.

The inventor of the attachment we have described is Mr. HENRY WATERMAN, a practical mechanic, whose inventive genius is already attested by several useful machines. We desire simply to call the attention of practical men to this matter, and are authorized to invite the attendance of all interested to a public exhibition, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the factory of Messrs. BURNS, WATERMAN & Co., foot of South Eighth street, Williamsburgh. In the meantime, the curious may see in the publication office the plate experimented with yesterday.

CARLETON STEAM FERRY.

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. WM. M. SMITH, resigned his office of Engineer of the Carleton Ferry, pursuant to a notice to that effect, Mr. S. having better prospects in view by accepting other employment. For over thirteen years, the late engineer has been found at his post; during the repairs and adjustment of the engines, and in every other way, in which his services could be rendered available, Mr. Smith has punctually and with great fidelity performed all that could be required from him. As master of the boats, as they have been alternately employed, his conduct has been courteous and obliging, whilst excellent discipline was secured

In thus parting with a valuable public servant, we cheerfully tender to him—and we are sure we are warranted in doing so—on behalf of the community, the acknowledgment which is due for that which is past, and the best wishes of all, for his future advancement and continued prosperity.

CHURCH MEETING AT NORTON.

At a meeting held at Christ Church, Norton, on the 29th Dec., to consider the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Honble. W. E. Gladstone, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas a circular has been read from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, to the several Parishes in this Province, requesting our affirmation or negative vote on a Bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to explain and amend the laws relative to the Church in the Colonies. And whereas his Lordship states, "that it is unreasonable to suppose that a large number of persons, many of whom have not seen Mr Gladstone's Bill, will be able in a short time to make themselves masters of a subject which touches on so many delicate and difficult questions.

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is not advisable to adopt Mr. Gladstone's Bill.

And further Resolved, That in the present state of the Church in this Province, being a Missionary Church, and chiefly supported from a foreign source, that synodical meetings would not be productive of any benefit; but on the contrary would tend to disturb its peace, and lead to greater and more serious divisions than at present exist.

REV. E. A. WARNEFORD, Chairman.
T. E. S. RAYMOND, Secretary.

CHURCH MEETING, ST. ANDREWS.

At a meeting of the members of "All Saints Church," St. Andrews, the 23d day of December, 1852, convened by the Rector, in compliance with a letter from the Lord Bishop, "to take into consideration the expediency of establishing Diocesan Synods in this Province, for the management of the affairs of the Church."

The Rev. Dr. Alley was requested to take the Chair, and Mr. R. Ker to act as Secretary.

It was proposed by G. D. Street, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Jones, Esq.,

Whereas the present state of the Church of England in this, as well as Her Majesty's other Colonial Possessions, and the want of any sufficient and properly constituted tribunals therein, for the determination of questions which may arise affecting the discipline and government of that Church, has led to a wish on the part of some of its members to devise some mode of regulating and managing their internal ecclesiastical affairs; and whereas, it has been found by experience in the Episcopal Church of the United States, that a convention composed of the Clergy and lay members of the Church, is a judicious and wise mode of regulating their affairs; and that the Church in that country, under that system, has rapidly increased and prospered:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient, and would be advisable, that a Synod or Assembly composed of the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, should under due and proper restrictions, be empowered to make such regulations for the internal management of the ecclesiastical affairs of the Church of England in this Province as the peculiar local circumstances of the Diocese might in their judgment render necessary.

Resolved, That any measure intended to carry the foregoing into effect, should, in the opinion of this meeting, before being passed into a law, be submitted in its details to a special meeting of the members of the Church of England in the Province, to be convened by the Bishop for that purpose, and should come before that meeting with the sanction and approval of the Primate of the English Church and the Bishop of the Diocese.

Resolved, That Dr. Alley leave and that G. D. Street, Esq., take the Chair.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to Dr. Alley for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

R. KER, Secretary.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY!

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool for New York, put into Halifax on Saturday last, short of coal. The mail for this city arrived yesterday morning. The dates by this arrival are to the 18th Dec. The most important news by this boat is the defeat of the Ministry on the Budget, which has created much excitement.

The flour market exhibits no material change. Indian corn was in good request at improved quotations. Cotton had advanced about ¼d. per lb. Sales of the week, 36,870 bales.

Iron was still rising, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the works was not at all diminished. Scotch pig has been speculated in largely, and prices have further advanced to 72s. to 73s per ton.

The funds had been affected during the week by the uncertainty which prevailed regarding the fate of the Budget, which had a rather depressing effect on the market.

The debate on the Budget, which lasted four days, terminated on Friday, the 17th, when the House divided on a resolution affirming the House Tax. There appeared for the motion 286; against it, 305; majority against the Ministry, 19. After the result was known, the House was adjourned until Monday. Lord Derby proceeded to Osborne to see the Queen. Of 82 Irish members in the House at the time of the division, 30 voted with the Government, and 52 against. It was believed that the opposition would not be able to form an Administration, even if the Ministry resigned, and at the latest accounts it was thought that a coalition Government would be formed.

The Tyne was visited by a heavy flood on Saturday, which caused serious injury to shipping property, involving damage to the amount of many thousand pounds, and the loss of four lives.

The cable enclosing the electric wires, intended to connect Belgium and England, will be sunk in a few days.

FRANCE.—The news is unimportant. It is positively stated that the Pope will visit France, to crown the Emperor, in May, and that, for his complaisance, the French clergy will be deprived of the "articles organiques," which have always been considered the safeguard of the Gallican party in the church. They are the charter of the French bishops and French clergy against the power of the Pope. Hitherto the Gallican bishops have been to a considerable extent independent of the power of the Pope.

SPAIN.—This country is once more on the eve of a revolution.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Dates from the Cape to the 6th of November have been received. By the last accounts from the frontier the war was not over, but was evidently fast wearing itself out. General Cathcart continued diligently engaged in routing and killing vast numbers of the enemy, who were suffering greatly for want of food and ammunition.

CHINA.—An earthquake had occurred in the province of Kansuh, which was felt for 16 successive days. Upwards of 20,000 houses have been destroyed; 300 of the inhabitants perished, and 400 others were seriously hurt.

The insurrection was spreading in China.

TURKEY.—TERRIBLE DISPUTE BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.—A serious subject of dispute between Turkey and Persia has lately occurred, with which, as it belongs exclusively to good Mussulmen, we unbelievers may scarcely presume to meddle. However, as bloody wars and tumults have often arisen from less causes, we may at least be allowed to detail the simple facts. The other day the good city of Teheran was thrown into a violent tumult by the appearance of a large red flag hoisted over the Turkish embassy, with the words thereon, "God is God. Mahomed is His Prophet, Aboubeker, Osman, and Osman, are the Caliphs of God." This open and flagrant display of Sunnite heresy was considered the greatest insult and abuse of hospitality that the Turkish ambassador could possibly offer to the Persians. Had Cardinal Wiseman attempted to perform high mass in St. Paul's he could not have excited greater indignation among a Protestant population in a Protestant capital than did this banner amongst the strict followers of the martyr Ali in the stronghold of their faith. A courier was instantly despatched to Constantinople from the Court of Persia, bearing a large green flag, with orders to have it hoisted on the Persian embassy, having the words "God is God, Mahomed is His Prophet, and Ali is the Lion of God," in distinct letters on its ample folds. The Persian Ambassador, a very old and infirm man, has been persuaded easily enough by the representatives of friendly powers, to defer for a time this act of retaliation, nor would such a demonstration be of Constantinople, than the equally [illegible] Mussulmans of Ispahan. It remains to be seen whether Ahmeil Vefik Effendi, the Ottoman representative, has fared better than the Russian Ambassador who, with his suite, some years ago, was torn to pieces for offending the religious susceptibilities of the Persians. Should such an occurrence arise, there is no doubt that these two effete representatives of Islamism would rush to arms, and it is equally certain that the Turks are the stronger, having, in addition to a disciplined army and renegade European officers the power of exciting against these heretic foes the barbarous Sunnite warriors of Central Asia. Persia, however, with its ancient feudal institutions and warlike population, aided by a most difficult military country, would, doubless make as protracted and obstinate resistance as did Spain to the armies of Napoleon.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.—The Grammar School of this City was re-opened for its Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial pursuits on Wednesday last. We are glad to find this old and respectable institution keeping pace with all the improvements of the times. It offers to the inhabitants of this city a system of instruction, better and cheaper than any we know. In addition to the Principal, there is now an English Master of respectability and high standing as a teacher.

BRUNSWICK FIRE COMPANY, No. 1.—On Tuesday afternoon last, a handsome and recently domestic manufactured Fire Engine, was paraded through the principal streets of the City, drawn upon runners, by as noble looking young men, constituting the company, as any true-hearted Bluenose would wish to behold. The engine was presented in due form to the gallant Brunswickers the same evening.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—On Monday morning under the authority of a mandate from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. John Armstrong, with the usual formalities, was inducted into the Rectory of St. James' Church, in this City, by the Rev. Frederick Coster, Rector of St. George's, Carleton, the Church wardens being aiding and assisting.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, an alarm of fire was given, and it was found to proceed from a wooden house in Pond-street, occupied by Mr. White, shoemaker. A strong north-east wind prevailed at the time, and when the engineers arrived, the sparks were flying from the burning house, threatening destruction to the neighbouring buildings; but the firemen were soon at work, surrounding the flames in every direction, and after a vigorous effort, succeeded in extinguishing them, although not until the two houses adjoining, owned by Mr. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Hieber, on either side, as well as the house in which it originated, were nearly destroyed, the fronts and rears and portions of the sides only remaining standing. These buildings were occupied by a number of poor families.

A widow woman named Cooper perished in the flames. The fire is believed to have originated in her apartment in the upper story, and as she is said to have freely indulged in ardent spirits, the fire may be traced to this cause, and the unfortunate woman thus have perished while unable to assist herself. Mr. White was uninsured. The other houses, we believe, were partially covered.—*New Brunswicker.*

FIRE.—About half-past 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, a fire broke out in the double house in Mecklenburg-street, occupied on the one side by Mr James Bustin, and on the other by Mr. E. M. Hoyt. The flames spread with great rapidity, and as some time elapsed before the alarm was given, and a supply of water could be obtained, the building was completely gutted, and also seriously injured on the outside. Our City firemen exerted themselves with their usual energy, and thus confined the fire to the premises in which it occurred. The Portland Company, No. 1, came over to render assistance, and having placed their engines in a commanding situation, rendered most efficient service.—The building was owned by the estate of the late Mr. Longmaid, and was uninsured. Mr. Bustin lost a considerable portion of his furniture. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove-pipe.—*Ib.*

THE London *Quarterly Review* defines Free-trade in the following manner:

"It is in its very essence a mercenary, unsocial, demoralizing system, opposed to all generous, all kindly feelings. Based on selfishness—the most pervading as well as the most powerful of our vicious propensities—it directs that impulse into the lowest of all channels, the mere sordid pursuit of wealth. It teaches competition and isolation, instead of co-operation and brotherhood; it substitutes a vague and impracticable Cosmopolitism, for a lofty and ennobling patriotism; it disregards the claims of humanity towards the poor, if opposed to the pecuniary interests of the rich; it takes no account of all that should exalt man in the scale of being, but elevates to exclusive importance his most degrading tendencies. Wealth is its end and aim, and mammon its divinity."

The New York *Express* remarks on this following truly disgraceful proceeding:

On the day of the Presidential election, a vote was taken in Mississippi, relative to the payment or non-payment of the Planter's Bank Bonds, issued some twenty years since, for the redemption of which the faith of the state was plighted. The interest on these bonds was punctually met for many years, up to the commercial disasters of 1838-9. Since then, the State, through every department of her government, has repeatedly acknowledged her liability in this behalf, and the justice, legality, constitutionality, and binding force of the obligations resting upon her—and has, just as often, failed to make the necessary provisions for the payment of the bonds and the past due and accruing interest.

But the climax was reached at the last regular session of the Legislature, when a law was passed, submitting it to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not pay a repeatedly acknowledged liability. And the climax was appropriately capped on the 2d inst., when a large majority of the people voted that *they would not* pay a debt they had acknowledged to be just, time and again.

There would be pretty times in this world if debtors were permitted to vote for or against the payment of their own liabilities. Yet there would be fully as much justice and right in the application of the rule to individuals, as to States. Individuals have as clear a title to vote themselves out of debt as has a State. And the rule might be carried further, and the murderer, burglar, thief or pickpocket be allowed to decide, by ballot, whether he should or should not suffer the penalty prescribed for his crime.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—An invention has it is stated, just been patented, for the adaptation of a preparation of coke and other substances, by which bricks, paving-slabs, door and stair steps, tiles, pipes, blocks, railway sleepers and other articles in general use by builders, &c., can be produced with a perfection and a cost which it is expected by the inventor will effect a complete revolution in the building trade. The price at which it is proposed to offer the coke brick to the public, scarcely one-third of the cost of the clay brick, while in point of durability it is superior to the best article supplied from the kilns. The manufacture, according to the specification, is effected by means of cast-iron moulds, the interior of which, are of the exact dimensions of the common brick; in this mould a certain quantity of brick; in this mould a certain quantity of duff, or waste coal, powdered coke, charcoal or cinders is placed, and being carbonized, the amalgamated material swells to the exact form required. When taken from the mould it undergoes a finishing process, in which varnish is applied to the [illegible] side, having while wet a coating of powdered glass, with an admixture of a mineral colouring matter, sifted over it. The brick is then vitrified, when a beautiful glaze of any required colour is produced, and the article is ready for use. During the manufacturing process, the fumes are passed through water. The finishing process is only required for particular purposes, as in many instances the coke brick is equally available without it. The material is rendered fire proof, by an application of muriate of alumina, and it is impervious to atmospheric influences by nature of its formation. When articles of coke fabric are required of extraordinary density, a variation on the filling material, [illegible] limit to the degree of solidity which may be obtained. It is further stated, that there is no description of article used in the erection or ornamentation of buildings, but may be produced from the material; thus colums for interior use, cornices, capitals of plan or ornamental design, can be manufactured and supplied in a finished state.—*London paper.*

DECISION OF THE USURY LAW IN NEW JERSEY.—On the 15th of October, 1846, a citizen of Frankfort, in this county, loaned to one of his neighbors $300, and took his note with two friends as sureties, for $350, payable in two years with interest—making a shave of $50, on $300 lent. When the note became due the lender sued the three makers upon it. There was no witness to prove the usury except the borrower, and he being sued with the others, it was out of their power to set up usury as a defence to the note, for want of evidence to prove it. The securities then paid the $350 and interest and the costs of the suit; and one of them turned around and sued the lender under the law above referred to for the penalty of $300, being the amount loaned. The suit was tried in the Circuit Court of this county, before Judge Ogden, August term of 1850. The usury was proved by the borrower, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $300, besides the costs. The defendant moved in arrest of judgment, which the judge refused, and then remanded the suit by writ of error to the Supreme Court. The cause was argued at the last February term of the Supreme Court, and at the term just closed the court unanimously affirmed the judgment.

☞ The friends of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society are reminded that the Anniversary Meeting will take place next Tuesday evening, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute; business to commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

Married.

On Wednesday morning, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Henry Fidgeon, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Cunard, all of Indian Town.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. David B. Vincent, to Miss Jane S. Robinson, all of this city.

On Thursday evening by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. Samuel Perry, to Miss Rebecca Jane Fanjoy, both of Carleton.

At Hampton, on the 28th Dec., by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Rector, Mr. Robert W. Otty, to Hannah, M. daughter of Samuel Hallett, Esq.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Deveber, Mr. John McCurdy, of Wickham, to Isabella McAfee, of Upham.

At Deer Island, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Barnaby, Mr. Donald Cameron, of St. Patrick, to Mrs. Boyd, widow of the late Mr. Boyd of Deer Island.

At St. Andrews, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. Henry Whittaker, to Miss Agnes McDonald daughter of John McDonald, all of this Town.

On the 28th ult., in Maugerville, by the Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Mr. R. M. Bowden, Portaferry, County Down, Ireland to Isabella, eldest daughter of George B. Covert, Esq.

At Greenwich, K. C., on the 16th ult., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. Frederick Lacey, of Petersville, to Mary Jane, second, daughter of Mr. George Bogle of the former place.

At Hampstead, Q. C., on the 22d ult., by the same, Mr. James Graham, of Petersville, to Catherine Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. David Moore, of Hampstead.

On the 16th Dec., by Elder, E. Weyman, Amasa Kennada, to Miss Christiana A. Johnston, both of Studholm.

At Grand Lake, on the 2d Dec., by the Rev. Mr. Doyle, Mr. John McAlister, to Miss Margaret Ann Lyons, both of the Parish Chipman, Q. C.

At Woodstock, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, Mr. Frederick W. Brown of Maugerville, in the County of Sunbury, to Miss Nancy H. E., daughter of Leonard R. Harding, Esq., of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton.

At Fredericton, 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Casewell, Asa Dow, Esq., of Dumfries, to Miss Irena Hartley, of Woodstock.

At Trinity Church, Yarmouth, (N. S.) on Monday morning, Dec., 20th, by the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, George C. C. Thurgar, Esq., of New York, to Jane Sophia, youngest daughter of Benjamin Killam, Esq., of Yarmouth.

Died.

On Sunday last, Lieut. John Gallagher, Town Major, aged 68 years.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Margaret Magee, relict of the late Mr. John Magee, in the 77th year of her age.

At Musquash, on the 3d inst., Mr. Peter McLaughlin, a native of the County Donegal, Ireland.

At Mascareen, 18th Nov., Daniel McVicar, 5th son of Mr. Alex. McVicar, aged 19 years.

At the same place, on the 26th Nov., Mr. Duncan Anderson, 37 years.

At Springfield, on the 27th Nov., Mr. Robert Day, in the 38th year of his age leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

At Woodstock, 29th ult., Mary, wife of B. C. Beardsley, Esq., formerly of Woodstock, now of Trafalgar, Canada West, in the 70th year of her age.

At Greenwich, King's County, in November last, of consumption, Mr. Jonathan G. Collins, aged 27 years.

At Chamcook, on the 30th ult., Elizabeth aged 3 years, and on the 31st, Susan Maria, aged 11 months, only children of Thomas B. Wilson